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THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A special dispatch to the Evening Bulletin, dated Cincinnati, November 30th, says:

The officers who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus with Gen. Morgan were Capt. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hacker, Smith, and Magee. John H. Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower of the tier floor, which is two and a-half inches thick, in which a hole was cut running to the main wall around the penitentiary. This wall was cut under and the party escaped in to the open country. The night was dark, a heavy rain falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts or the route they have taken.

The Governor has telegraphed to all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Col. Parrot, Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified every Provost Marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly.—The most plausible theory mentioned is, that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train, via Dayton, which started from Columbus at two A. M., on Saturday.

That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt. The manner of escape was ingenious, but, after all, simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were informed as to the ground they had to work through. They, by patient labor, for nearly four weeks, and by means of small pocket-knives, dug through the floors of their cells, which were composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a 4 foot sewer.

Two weeks ago, one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of the cells, giving as an excuse that the damp stone was injuring their health; but the real use of the boards was to cover up the holes they were cutting. On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper tier. After getting into the sewer, they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that; they, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled on them to such an extent that they were compelled to work further back into the yard. They there excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated that they came out into the open road, one foot from the foundation.

One of the party, Capt. Hines, was by trade a brickmason, and it seems he had the management of the whole affair. A note, signed by him, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

CASTLE MEERION, CHIL. No. 20, Nov. 27th, 1863,
To Captain Meerton, Warden of the Penitentiary:
Nov. 4, 1863, commencement; November 20, conclusion; number of hours per day's labor, three; tools, two small knives.—
"La patience, est amere, mais on fruit est doux." Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. By order of my six honorable Confederates.
HENRY HINES, C. S. A.

LATER.

GEN. MORGAN SAFE IN CANADA.
TORONTO, CANADA WEST, Nov. 30.—Gen'l. John H. Morgan arrived here by the Great Western railway.

WEALTHY REFUGEES.—Yesterday morning there appeared at the provost marshal's office five refugees from the South. They had escaped from Richmond and made their way to the Potomac river, and then secured a passage to Baltimore in a steamboat. After they had got aboard the steamboat they were accosted by a government detective, and at once gave themselves up, and stated they were refugees, &c. At the provost marshal's office their trunks and valises were examined, and gold bars, gold dust and gold coin American and foreign, was found, amounting to about \$50,000, together with jewelry consisting of valuable gold watches, diamonds, &c. The wealth of the entire party was computed to be from \$70,000 to \$100,000. Three of them had their families with them. By their own statement it cost them about \$1,700 to get out of Richmond; one of them alone paid \$600 for a pass to leave the city.—They informed Capt. French, that a man they had employed to act as their guide to the Potomac had been killed on the route by the Confederates. They represented that they had been engaged in the clothing and general merchandise business in Richmond and other parts of the South. It was a novelty to examine the gold bars and gold dust they had in their possession, to say nothing of the quantities of tens and twenties that they had carefully wrapped up and placed in leather bags. The following are the names given by them to Capt. French:—A. Brussel, Joseph Blumauer, J. Israel, H. Brill, and D. Epstein. The four first named signed the parole of honor, usual for foreign subjects, and Epstein took the oath of allegiance. They were then all released, and allowed to take with them their precious metals.—[Balt. Sun.]

Among the property just seized by the U. S. Marshal, in Washington, under the Confiscation act, the Washington Star mentions the following:—"The property of George D. Fowle, formerly of Alexandria, consisting of subdivisions 15 and 16, of lots 4 and 2, of Davidson's subdivisions of square 222, with handsome four story brick dwelling on H street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; lots 3 to 12, in square 773, situated between Third and Fourth streets east, and L and M north; lots 10 to 14, in square 814, between B and C streets north, and Fourth and Fifth east; lots 1 to 4, and 19 to 28, inclusive in square 1018, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets east, and D and E south, unimproved." There probably is some mistake in this, as Mr. F. is not in the Confederate service, and is now residing temporarily at the North.

CLAIMING EQUALITY.—We learn through a private source, that on last Sunday a squad of negro soldiers were marched into the Protestant Episcopal Church in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, during the service and distributed among the congregation. The minister declined to proceed with the service, and was immediately arrested, together with some other prominent citizens.—[Chester-town (Md.) Transcript.]

Among the prisoners reported captured at Chattanooga were a large number of Pemberton's men, captured at Vicksburg. General Grant has telegraphed to Washington to ascertain what disposition he shall make of them.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 30.—The steamship Scotia from Liverpool on the 21st, has arrived off Cape Race.

The steamship Great Eastern has been advertised for sale at auction on the 14th of January by order of the mortgages.

The Times says America is rapidly settling into a normal state of war, and an early peace looks hopeless.

The arguments in the Alexandra case are still progressing. The Attorney General concluded his argument in favor of a new trial on the 20th with an eulogium upon the decisions in American courts.

The English answer to Napoleon's proposed Congress question has been delivered. It does not announce an unqualified acceptance, but seeks for information as to the precise points proposed for discussion; and further communication between the two Governments may be expected.

The Papal Government assents, and the Prussian reply is expected on the 21st inst. It is believed the principal replies will all seek for information as to the programme. It is vaguely rumored that Napoleon III. invited the King of Belgium to draw up the programme.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts the belief that the proposed meeting of such a congress loses ground daily.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order (at Memphis) warning the newspapers published there that they

—"must cease the publication of reports, anonymous or otherwise, of actions or movements of troops within the Department. No discussion of the policy or measures of the Government will be tolerated, and the editors and publishers of newspapers will be held accountable for the character of extracts published from Northern papers. Neither officers nor troops within this command will be the subject of either praise or censure through the newspapers as neither editors nor correspondents have the right or the ability to give praise where deserved or to withhold it where undeserved."

The appearance in the Paris Moniteur of the autograph letter addressed to the chief Sovereigns and States of Europe by the Emperor Napoleon, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has greatly added to the interest raised by the Emperor's speech on the same subject. It is universally admitted, even by those who are least willing to make the avowal, that the composition and tenor of the Imperial epistle are a master-piece, and that the skill with which the document is drawn up may even give a chance of success to a scheme which most persons began to regard as wholly utopian and impracticable.

The store ship Wyandank arrived at the Washington Navy Yard yesterday, from down the river. On the way up on Friday, a boat rowed by two negro men, and containing four ladies and three children, was picked up coming out of Mattox Creek, Westmoreland county. The ladies and children proved to be refugees from Wilmington, N. C.

The crowning section of the "Statue of Freedom" will be placed on the dome of the Capitol in Washington, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December, at 12 o'clock M.